Raleigh N.C.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 41. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1854. WHOLE NO. 239.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per quare of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired or they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly. From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Marcus Erwin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Robert M. Henry
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville N. C. | LEON. F. SILER, Franklin Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

G. H. WHITSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
Having returned to Asheville is ready to attend to any business in his line. Ladies waited upon at their residence. His office is at the Eagle Hotel where he can generally be found unless professionally absent.
Asheville N. C. ap 1 1851.—94.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Samuel L. Love, M. D.,
A Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine,
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country.
He may be found at the residence of his father one mile west of Waynesville, unless professionally absent.
April 21 1853. 1y

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town or at his Office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville Sept ember 22 1853

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

I. Mc. DUNN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,
Keeps a variety of Cloths, Cassimeres Vestings, Trimmings, and Ready Made Clothing.
To all who wish cheap garments, or work done can now have it cheaper than the cheapest, and at short notice. Shop removed to my dwelling.

Boots and Shoes.
We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.
WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of
GOODS;
consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.
We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.
We have also on hand a large quantity of
Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper
to sell at wholesale
We will take in exchange for goods, good janes, linsey tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.
PATTON & McKEE.
Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

Nails, Iron and Castings.—A fine lot on hand. Call on your friends
June 9. SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of
WINTER GOODS.
embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods
—ALSO,—
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.
They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call
They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.
October 27 1853.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S
April 7.

TURKEY CREEK.
PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the mercantile business, under the style of
Chapman & Carpenter,
and will continue to do business as heretofore.
They will keep on hand a full supply of all descriptions of
GOODS,
suited to the market; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore.
LEICESTER CHAPMAN,
JOHN CARPENTER.
Turkey Creek, Jan. 1, 1853. tf

Paints.
White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

Tanbark.
The subscriber wishes to purchase 100 cords of Tanbark.
J. M. SMITH.
Asheville, April 14.

Asheville Male Academy.
The exercises of the "Male Academy" will be resumed on Wednesday 1st February.
The branches taught will embrace the Classics Mathematics and French, together with the usual English studies.
Parents may rely on having the morals of their sons attended to, as well as their minds.
Terms of tuition will be made known on application to the subscriber.
A few pupils can obtain board in the subscriber's family, where they will be under his constant supervision and also removed from the temptations of the village.
Pupils entering within one month after the beginning of the session will be charged for the entire session.
THOS G. MASSIE.
January 5th, 1854. 6t

VALUABLE PROPERTY TO RENT.
THE undersigned proposes to rent for a term of years, that valuable
FARM AND PUBLIC HOUSE,
occupied for some years past by Alfred M. Alexander, five miles north west of Asheville, immediately on the
Buncombe Turnpike Road.
There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, lately fitted up anew with the view to make it more convenient as a public house, good cribs stables and all necessary out buildings, all in excellent condition. There is enough land already open and under good fence to employ several hands; and a considerable quantity of MEADOW in a fine state of cultivation.
Also a Saw and Grist Mill and Smith hop.
This place, from its location and adaptation to farming and public house keeping, combines more advantages than most places in this county, and those seeking such situation, would do well to look at it.
For further particulars call on the subscriber, at French Broad, Buncombe county, N. C., ten miles north west of Asheville.
JAMES M. ALEXANDER.
November 10, 1853. 3m.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished
Furniture,
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Ladies Dress Goods.
We have some beautiful poplins; swiss muslin; plain, dotted and embroidered silk tissue; printed and embroidered muslins of all kinds. Remarkably cheap.
—ALSO—
Colored silks, organdies, tarlton, berages, lawns, swiss and jaconet robes, a splendid article.—Ribbons, chemisetts, capes, cuffs, collars, laces, edgings, &c., at low prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 7.

Deaf and Dumb SCHOOL.
The subscriber, being himself a Deaf Mute, proposes, by the request of the friends of Deaf Mutes in Western Carolina, to teach about fifteen Pupils, commencing on the first Wednesday in January, 1854, at his own house, five miles below the Warm Springs.
It must be understood that the above School is not a chartered, but a private one.
The first fifteen applicants will be received.
The terms for Boarding, Tuition, and every other necessary thing, except charges for medical attendance in case of sickness, for books, paper, &c, will be One Hundred Dollars per Scholastic year of ten months. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.—One half of the money will be required at the commencement, and the other half at the close of the term.
If any student should come without parent or relative, he must bring a written statement of his full name, the names of his parents, brothers and sisters, the number of his marked clothes, and the name of his Post Office.
Every person applying for admission must be between the ages of eight and twenty-five years; must possess a good natural intellect capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly. Any person who has never been taught to write on paper or slate, can be made to do so in a few days or weeks, before he comes to School. This will enable him to improve with greater rapidity at School.
The branches of Education, and the principles of christianity recognised by the Bible, will be taught in the same way as in other institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States.
In the interim of school hours, the female pupils will be under the care of Mrs. Neilson. If desired, she will teach them embroidery on muslin, or needle work, for three dollars per session.
As to health, the location is as good as any in this country.
Address Post paid.
PHILIP H. NEILSON.
Warm Springs, Nov 17th, 1853—tf.

A Fresh Supply of Salt, Brown Sugar Molasses, received for the people at the store
June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.
J. M. SMITH.
W. W. McDOWELL.
January 2 1854.

The Last Call.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.
W. W. McDOWELL
January 5th, 1854.

For the Ladies.
Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 20.

Tin Ware, of various kinds and at low prices, at
June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Laborers Wanted.
I wish to employ twenty laborers, to work on the streets of Asheville. Liberal wages given. Apply soon.
By order of Board of Commissioners.
JOHN M. OWENS.
Nov. 9, '53.

Wanted,
At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

Ready Made Clothing, a good assortment, at SMITH & M'DOWELL'

The Turkish War in the Illinois Legislature.

On the 15th inst. Mr. A. H. NIXON, from McHenry county, one of the most talented members in the Illinois Legislature, offered in the House of Representatives the following preamble and resolutions, protesting against the progressive policy of the Czar of Russia, and asking the extension of the principles of the Missouri compromise over all the territory which NICHOLAS may hereafter acquire, by conquest or otherwise. Here they are:

Whereas, great disturbances have arisen in the Old World in consequence of the refusal of the Czar of Russia to accept the note of the Allied Powers, and the subsequent invasion of Turkey by that power; and whereas, we believe that it is the manifest intention of the Czar to destroy the nationality of the Turkish empire, and annex its territory to the empire of Russia, thereby creating a dangerous monopoly, and endangering the balance of power in Europe, and the peace and harmony of the world; and whereas we deem it the imperative duty of this Legislature to protest against the aforesaid aggressive policy of the Czar; and whereas we believe it was the duty of the executive of Russia to have agreed to the ultimatum of Turkey, as recommended by the neutral powers; and whereas we cannot, with due regard to our honor, and our antecedents, calmly submit to the annexation of any more territory to the empire of Russia, believing that the empire is already sufficiently large. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That the course pursued by the Czar of Russia upon the Turkish question meets with our unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That in our opinion it was the duty of the executive of Russia to have agreed to the ultimatum of Turkey, and settled the question upon the basis therein proposed.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the annexation of any more territory to the empire of Russia, deeming it inconsistent with our interest and the progress of democracy in Europe.

Resolved, That the Czar be respectfully requested to evacuate the Principalities as soon as he shall receive a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we look upon the Prime Minister, Nesselrode, as entirely unfit for the position he occupies, and would suggest that he be immediately dismissed.

Resolved, That if the government of Russia shall still adhere to the policy of annexing Turkey after the receipt of these resolutions, we would respectfully suggest, with all deferance to the right of that Power, that the principles of the Missouri compromise be extended over all the territory acquired from Turkey.

Resolved, That the Governor be required to forward to the aforesaid Czar a copy of the above resolutions.

India.

The population of India is estimated at about one hundred and twenty millions, and embraces not less than a dozen distinct nations, and four seperate religions. They differ much in personal appearance, the natives of the northern countries being fairer, better formed, and more robust and energetic than those of the south, who, with the exception of some of the Malabar tribes, are of small stature, darker, effeminate, cunning and timid.

Other countries have their aristocracies of different kinds, but in none is the separation between man and man so marked as in India. Here what is termed *caste* rules the whole social fabric with an iron hand. The number of these castes, properly speaking, is four. The Brahmins, or priests; the Cshatryas, or military class; Vaisyas, or merchants; and the Sudras, or laborers. Beside these four there are many half castes formed by the ad-mixture of the original. Below all are the Pariahs or outcasts, a class that Hindoo society excludes and whom it denies every right of humanity. Of the other castes the Brahmins are the first in point of dignity, and are regarded by the mass with an estimation little short of sanctity. The Cshatryas, though inferior in the social scale to the Brahmins, maintain an exalted rank in public estimation. The name, which signifies "the sons of Kings," implies a boast of their honorable descent from the ancient Rajahs. The Naisyas, or merchants, are numerous in the cities, particularly on the coast, but their character is generally low for probity and honesty. The Sudras include the cultivators of the ground, and nearly all who engage in mechanical employments.

These four great divisions of society in India are defined with the most scrupulous exactness. To some one occupation is forbidden. In another case, the same imperious rule operates to prevent access to different pursuits. But to the mixed classes all are open, and in times of scarcity, or in cases of individual distress, the rules of caste may be so far relaxed, that the person may descend to the employment of a lower rank, or a Hindoo may exercise the offices of the class to which he is related on his mother's side. No person out of the caste of the Brahmins can hope to exercise the sacred privileges bestowed upon them. Below the Sudras in the social scale, stand a mixed class. Pariahs, the offspring of a father of the lowest of the four castes, and a mother of the highest rank.—The most menial and slavish offices are performed by these persons. They are prohibited from living in towns, and compelled to turn aside when they meet with their superiors in rank. Another class which occupy a low position in the social scale are the "Wagheries." These men are hunters, and are popularly regarded as outcasts. Their habits of living upon the spoils of the chase, fill the better caste Hindoos with horror and loathing. These men have a bright, restless eye, and a wild and independent bearing. The expression of their feature is strongly marked, and gives indication in the possessor of more powerful passions than is common to the generality of Hindoos.

Persons who live under republican institutions have no adequate conception of the vast influence the castes have had upon the people of India. The system is interwoven with all religious rights, ideas and institutions, and the whole social fabric is permeated and has been sustained by these well defined distinctions. Under the influence of the East India Company these barriers have, however, been to a degree broken down, so that at the present day there is what may be called a progress to a better state of things. Enterprise is paralyzed, hope has no sway, and ambition is powerless before the barriers raised against advancement. The motives to action and the energies which prove so potent in free communities have no force in India. That people present the warning spectacle of an ultra conservative nation, whose residents are content to keep in the ruts made by the movements of those who have gone before them.—*Boston Transcript.*

End of the Gardiner Trial.

On Friday last the jury brought in a verdict in this case, and amidst a vast assemblage, the foreman pronounced the word "Guilty." There was feeling exhibited among the spectators.

Mr. Bradley stated that the counsel had prepared to file a bill of exceptions, and preferred to have judgement pronounced at once. Accordingly, Dr. Gardiner being required to stand up and receive the sentence of the law, Judge Crawford addressed him as follows:

"You have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offence charged upon you, and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects are consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the Treasury on the award of the commissioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity.

"To address such observations as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your conceded ability, would be useless or vain; useless, if they have arisen in your own mind; vain, if they have not. From your fate others should learn that no plan, however remote its origin, with whatever forecast laid, however stealthily or adroitly pursued for years, and at length executed, or with whatever success for a time attended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity, or the net work spread out on this trial, and the fact that it has been exposed at the last stage, ought not to fail of a beneficial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer for it.

"The sentence of the court is that you suffer in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years."

The intelligence of the finding of the jury immediately spread throughout the city and occasioned not a little surprise, the community being unprepared for the verdict, well remembering the history of the past in this case.

The public had scarcely recovered from their surprise, before it became known that a short time only after his arrival at the jail, the prisoner was seized with violent convulsions, which continued several hours, and ended in death.

The deceased was thirty-six years of age, of good appearance, and highly intelligent. His manners were courteous, and, apart from the crime with which he was charged, he would probably have been considered a gentleman in any circle of society.

The result of the post mortem examination, it will be seen by our telegraphic despatches, shows that Dr. Gardiner poisoned himself with strychnine.—*South Carolinian.*

THE BEARD REFORM IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent at London sends the New York Tribune the following account of the anti-shaving movements in that conservative kingdom:

"England will shortly be able to beard the world in arms. Capillary attraction is increasing rapidly. The barbers recently struck against the public and half-penny shaving, and now the public strike against the barbers and intimate that they don't care, a half-penny. Altogether, our mustache movement may be denominated a barbarous proceeding. That Norman institution, the razor, is threatened: the Saxon spirit revolts against its hair-breadth escapes, and instead of turning up the chin it turns up the nose at it.

Seriously speaking, we have had no such innovation for a long time, or one that so completely alters the face of things. It might perplex an Austrain detective to tell who is foreign and who isn't. Friends that were wont to meet with smiling smootheness on their faces, now glower at you from behind a bush or a hedge of hair. The Guards on the Rail, and Smiths in the red fore-light, and Engineers, in the factories, appear like a new race of stalwart Saxons. Mr. George Dawson was the first, and for a long time the sole person who durst mount the pulpit and a mustache at the same time. Others, however, following his example, and large numbers of our literary men may be seen "bearded like the pard." If the movement goes on as it has commenced, the wearing of hair around the mouth will be soon a national as well as a natural custom, and if the ladies object, their error must be kissed out of them. May we hope that this is a sign to all the world that henceforth one ne whether he be Czar, Kaizer, King or Barber, will be permitted to twink an Englishman by the nose."

RETORT.—"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly, by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied, "You think different, sir, from your father."

The Census of 1850.

We continue our extracts from the census, which will give as much information as any editorials we can write, and which cost us a good deal more labor in the preparation.

There are in the United States 138 daily newspapers, 1,141 weekly papers, 125 semi-weekly, 227 periodicals. There were in South Carolina, in 1850, 3 daily papers, 12 weekly, 2 semi-weekly and 4 periodicals. The number has increased very considerably since.—There are now about fifty newspapers and periodicals published in South Carolina.

In the cultivation of the earth there are 2,400,583 free male inhabitants employed, over the age of 15 years. In commerce, manufactures, mechanic arts and mining, there are employed 1,596,265. In sea and river navigation, 93,515. In law, medicine and divinity, 94,515.

There are 113,032,614 acres of land in farms improved in the United States. Unimproved, 180,528,000 acres. The value of all the farms in the United States is $3,271,575,426. The value of farming implements is $151,587,638. Number of horses is 4,336,719. Milch cows, 6,385,094. Asses and mules, 559,331. Sheep, 21,723,220. Swine, 30,354,213. The value of animals slaughtered in 1849 is $111,703,142!

In South Carolina, the number of acres improved is 4,072,651 and unimproved 12,145,049. This is about one-fourth of the lands of the State in cultivation or improved. In the whole Union, about one-half of the farms are in cultivation, or improved. The cash value of the farms in South Carolina is estimated at $82,431,684. Value of farm implements, $4,136,354. Number of horses in South Carolina, 97,171; asses and mules 37,483.

The following are some of the products in the United States for one year: Wheat, 100,485,944 bushels; Indian corn, 592,071,104; rye, 14,188,813; oats, 146,584,179; rice, in pounds, 215,313,497; tobacco, 199,752,655 pounds; Cotton bales, 2,469,093. Value of orchard products, $7,723,186. Value of produce of market gardens, 5,280,030. Pounds of butter, 313,845,306.

Amusing Reminiscence.

In the neighborhood of Charlotte, North Carolina, (says the Charleston Standard,) there lived until within the past two years, an aged lady, whose many recollections of early life were very interesting. One, we remember, afforded us great amusement. Gates had been defeated, the shattered fragments of his army had been swept like the debris of a tempest past her secluded home; her father and brothers were all out under some partisan leader, the tories were forming a nucleus of organization about the Waxhaw; and supposing this would attract the attention of her relatives, and seeing a young man riding from that direction, and was told by her mother to learn the news from him.

She was a buxom lass of sixteen summers, educated in the freedom of the country, and being tolerably assured of her ability to cope with any body, was nothing loth to go, and gave us the following story of the meeting:—The lad seemed an honest, well-meaning body, but not much in the way of looks. He was thin and awkward, and billious; and rode a grass fed colt that reeled about so, I wondered how in the world it carried him. "How do you do, sir?" says I. "How do you do, ma'am!" says he. Says I, "Which way did you come from?" "I came from the Waxhaws." "Did you see or hear anything of our people down there? "No," says he, "but there are some tories about there, and we pops them down sometimes." Thinks I, you look like a funny fellow to pop anybody down, but I did not say so; I just asked him, "where are you going?" "I'm going to uncle McDowell's. I've had the chills a long time, and I want to stay up here until I get well." "And what is you name?" "My name is Andy Jackson."

The old lady had to the day of her death the appearance of this young man so indelibly impressed upon her mind, that she could never realize his importance, and it always struck her as excessively whimsical and ridiculous that such a customer could become President of the United States.

She had the same difficulty with respect to Mr. Polk.

She had known him when a child; he would stay for months at her house, and go to school with her children, and so easily outdone and so put upon by other boys of his age, that she never could form a high opinion of his abilities. She always from the force of habit, called him little Jemmy, and we think never mentioned him in connection with the presidency without feelings of irrepressible amusement.

Poor old lady! she stood for eighteen years alone in the world, her children and grand children all were dead, and none could hear her indulging in reminiscences of her early life without a sense of how great a blessing it was to her, to have so rich a store of early memories.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 14th inst., says:

A leap not much less perilous than that of Samuel Patch was witnessed on Saturday, by the conductor and passengers of the Covington and Lexington train. A young farmer was walking across the bridge at Demoisville, just after the train has passed over, when the engine was suddenly reversed and the cars were backed at a rapid rate. There was no room on the side of the bridge to stand between the edge and the cars; the only alternative was to spring off into the creek running thirty or forty feet below. The young man gave one look at the cars and instantly sprung over the side and struck the water feet foremost. The train was stopped, but to the surprise of all, the hero of the perilous feat came out of the water, shook himself, and walked off whistling, "Jordan is a hard road to travel, I believe."

Miss Susan Nipper says that the Russians have an awful responsibility resting on them for killing the Turks, for every Turk that is killed leaves a dozen widows.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 16, 1854.

W. W. Walker, Jr., of Columbia, is our General Agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorised to transact any business for this Office.

AN ADMIRABLE COMPROMISE.

The Raleigh Register calls the Whig Resolution on the Convention question, which "preserves" the present basis of representation, an "admirable compromise." It further says that this resolution sacrifices no principle, and it is sure its Western friends will not quarrel for an abstraction, which abstraction the Register thinks is "practically nothing." The Register has always been, we believe, in favor of all the "admirable" compromises and provisos which the Whig party has foisted on the country. So admirable in its view are all legislative compromises and provisos which work an injury to popular rights and put the South under the ban of Northern Anti-Slavery dictation, that it has only yielded a reluctant assent to the principles of the Nebraska bill, when it found that no other course would be sustained by the people of the State.

We differ from the Register that the Resolution of the Whig Convention is an "admirable compromise"—that it sacrifices no principle—that it is an abstraction, practically amounting to nothing. It sacrifices the principle that the people are sovereign, and transfers to the delegates of the people, the power which belongs alone to them. It sacrifices the principle that the *men who pay taxes* should be represented and not *the taxes themselves.* It amounts to the exclusion of the mind and men of the State from the halls of legislation, and instals matter, money and property in their usurped places. Instead of being an abstraction, which the *people* of the State ought to give up without a struggle, the matter so summarily and presumptuously disposed of by the Register and the Whig Caucus at Raleigh, is an existing outrage and a shameful wrong upon the free men of the State. With an excess of white inhabitants of 120,000, with an excess of federal numbers of 67,000, with an excess of voters of 14,000, shall it be said that because the East pays a greater amount of taxation, the West shall not be her equal in the Legislature? Is the demand for an equalization of representation an abstraction? Does its unfair operation in excluding us from the councils of the State amount "practically to nothing."

Can the "admirable compromise" of this matter upon the gratuitous assumption of the Register and the Raleigh caucus, that the basis of representation "cannot be changed," prove entirely satisfactory to the Whig party in the West? Who was in that convention to represent the views and wishes of the West upon this subject? Not a man. For although we find it recorded of Col. John Baxter, that he participated in and spoke to a meeting in this town in 1852, which meeting declared, among other things, that Free Suffrage by legislative enactment "was calculated to deceive the people by offering the *shadow* while it withholds the *substantial relief* required," and that "an *unrestricted* Convention of the people is the *only proper mode* of amending the Constitution," we cannot believe that he endorsed in his heart those sentiments. If he did, how can he justify his resolving in the Whig caucus to "*preserve*" the present basis of representation? How can he justify his consenting to the call of a *restricted, limited Convention*, completely under the control of the Legislature? Is that the *substantial* relief required by the Buncombe resolutions of 1852? Is that the substantial relief for which the deceptive *shadow* of Free Suffrage was spurned? If so, we pray that the shadow may return, that we may embrace it, and beg it ten thousand pardons for ever having said or conceived a word against it. And we fervently hope that the substantial relief prepared by the Whig Doctors at Raleigh may reach the mountains with life enough in it to excuse us for giving it one good hearty dig under its lean and skeleton ribs.

Admirable, truly, was this compromise of the Whig caucus! But admirable above all earthly productions we have ever read, is the Register's defence of it. The West ought to be satisfied, argueth the Register, because she did not get anything she wanted in the way of principle, but *did* get a man from within her borders to crack his whip over the State in the next campaign. The East ought to be satisfied because she got all she asked in the way of principle, but did not get her favorite gentleman, George Davis, to carry her standard, inscribed with a perpetuation of the present basis of representation, through the next Governor's election. An "admirable Compromise" indeed, has the Whig Convention made —*for the East.*

MILLER ON "JUSTICE AND RIGHT."

Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, one of the best intellects and worst used man in the Whig party of this State, made a very clever, *poetical* and pretty speech in the late whig Convention. We call it a *poetical* speech because while its language is chaste, its style pointed, pithy and ornate, its tone and temper unobjectionable, its facts are all fancies, and its statements the mere effervescence of an excited imagination.

The business of men ought to be—(a hard business for some politicians we suspect)—to delve after TRUTH, and not to permit an ambitious yearning after eloquence and display to wrest them from this work. If they turn their backs upon the plain and naked truth and suffer the solicitations of the flowery paths of *fine talk* to lead them astray, we may commiserate their want of judgment; but if, as Mr. Miller has done, the art and ornament of the orator is used to impose upon us the semblance or perversion of truth, the attempt deserves our severest condemnation.

Two thirds of his speech consists of an attack upon the President, for taking to his bosom that most mischievous, cunning and vindictive of the Abolition band—the *Rhoderick Dhu* of that clan—John Van Buren. Now all this about what the President has in and about his bosom—about John Van Buren and Rhoderick Dhu, is doubtless fine enough in its way, but for the purpose intended by Mr. Miller IT IS NOT TRUE. It is a mere figment of his brain—a fancy that might reasonably enough have emanated from a poet with his eyes "in a fine frenzy rolling," but which never could have passed the lips of any one who has the slightest regard for the truth, or who expects his assertions to be received as true. John Van Buren and the Democratic free soilers in New York publicly renounced their heresies before the last elections in that State, and expressed themselves in favor of the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law and willing and ready to stand upon the Baltimore Platform, and to acquiesce in the Compromise of 1850. DID ANY PORTION OF THE WHIG PARTY IN THAT STATE DO AS MUCH? No! they obstinately refused to say one single word upon the subject, and left themselves free to act hereafter as they have always done, just as William H. Seward, the whig Rhoderick Dhu of abolition, might see proper to order and direct.

Grant that John Van Buren and the abolition faction which he controls is bad, corrupt, mischievous and insincere in their professions of an awakening sense of justice to the South. Does that in any way commit President Pierce to the damnable heresies they profess to have renounced? Is it just, or reasonable, because they support his Administration and claim to be converts to his declared policy, to charge him with the guilt of their past sins, or to hold him accountable for their future backslidings? Shall it be said that an athiest or an infidel who professes openly and publicly a conviction of his monstrous errors and declares himself a repentant sinner and a suppliant for admission into the communion of the Methodist, Baptist or Episcopal church—whether sincere or not—does by his act of union with the church, infect and corrupt it with the pollutions of his former faith? Is the church, or the ministers of the gospel, in any way blameable for *his* want of sincerity—for his falling from grace? Is it fair to censure them because *he may not stick to what he professes to believe?* We think not, but Mr. Miller thinks otherwise, and would hold the church and its ministers accountable not only for the present insincerity, but for the past sins of every recreant and apostate who may foist himself upon them.

Speaking of the Nebraska Bill now before Congress, Mr. Miller says very patriotically:

"But, sir, it is not my purpose nor my desire to indulge in recrimination. We cannot conceal the fact that another fearful struggle on that subject, which is of the most vital importance to the South, is approaching—that it has already begun! I rejoice to see there is a prospect that the South will present an undivided and unbroken front on this subject. Whigs and Democrats are standing together, with a resolute purpose to defend our rights and repel all attacks, come from what quarter they may. I am for sustaining our Senators and Representatives in Congress. This is no *party* issue. It is too far above party to enter for one moment into its deliberations, as such. In my humble judgment, this Union cannot be preserved, without the recognition and enforcement, by Congress, of this doctrine of "non intervention" on the subject of slavery. I stand, therefore, by the resolution you have adopted, and by those who support it, be they whigs or democrats. On this question, I recognize no judge but justice and right—no law but the Constitution, and no party but the land that gave me birth!"

Why, then, if all this beautiful speaking were *true*, did he not press the Convention to pass a resolution expressive of its approbation of the Nebraska bill? Why did he not sustain our Senators and Representatives, by putting into the platform *one* reasonable plank in commendation of their course upon this bill? Why, if not a party issue—if above party—was it not endorsed expressly by the Convention? Had they not magnanimity enough to acknowledge their indebtedness to Judge Douglas, whom they have abused as a Filibuster and Red Republican, for the patriotic motives and purposes he had in view when he introduced this bill? Was Mr. Miller and the Convention afraid or ashamed to approve Gen. Pierce's noble efforts in support of this bill? We suspect both fear and shame prevented them from pursuing the manly, just course of generous opponents. Fear, lest it might rob their orators and presses of too much material which they have already prepared, in denunciation of the sins of John Van Buren, and in sorrowful lamentations for the sufferings of poor Bronson. Shame, that in the face of all their charges of his herding with abolitionists and free soilers, that upright, honest and faithful public servant, Franklin Pierce, should, in the very first hour of trial and real trouble between the North and South, have planted himself where he has always stood, upon the Constitution, and declared by HIS ACTIONS, his determined purpose to protect and defend the rights of the South.

Fy! Fy! Mr. Miller, your actions convince us, whatever your words may be to the contrary, that no question is in your estimation ABOVE party, so long as it may be used for party purposes, and that however expert and skilful you may be in the manufacture of fine phrases, however successful you may be in spinning arguments at the bar, to "make the worse appear the better reason," your judgments upon men and events will never pass the ordeal of that tribunal—Justice and Right—whose power alone you say you recognise.

AN ANSWER.

The Raleigh Star asks, "*when* did the Whig party ever advocate a change in the basis?" We will tell the Star. When in 1850 thirty-six Whig members of the Legislature, being nearly one half of the entire Whig representation in that body, signed and published the Western Address. When thirty-six out of forty-five Western Whig members, representing a majority of the Whig voters of the State, put forth that address, in which the present basis is denounced as a *remnant of feudal aristocracy and tyranny*, and the people urged to war against it until it was changed.

We never had much confidence in most of the men engaged in that movement, although the purpose which they professed to have in view we approved. If they shall, as most of them no doubt will, swallow the nauseous dose of a restricted convention, prepared for them by their recent political caucus at Raleigh, the West will repudiate them for their shameless desertion of principle, while the East, if it shall receive these renegades into its embraces, will find out to its cost hereafter that men who will not protect and defend the interests and rights of their own homes and section, will not be faithful to any other pledge or trust. The good book tells us that he who will not defend his own household is worse than an infidel.

H. C. FEMALE COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Trustees of this Institution was holden in this place on Tuesday last. The meeting was an important one, and the members generally were in attendance. We learn that the following additional Teachers were elected:

Rev. E. W. CHANCEAULME and LADY, THOMAS G. MASSIE, Esq., present Principal of the Male Academy, and Miss MARY ROGERS, of Tennessee.

The next session will begin on the 3rd day of July next.

It was resolved to increase the Endowment Fund to Fifty Thousand Dollars, which it is believed can be done without difficulty.

They determined to adopt a uniform dress, and to require the Misses to conform thereto.

Rev. Mr. GILLENWATERS has again left us on his mission for the College. We hope our Tennessee friends will continue to greet him welcome, and push on the good begun work, by subscribing liberally for Scholarships and sending their daughters to this health giving region, to be trained for happiness and usefulness in life.

"LE BAS BLEU."

We have received the first number of a beautiful little paper bearing the above title, which according to the best interpretation we can give it, signifies *Blue Stocking!* It is Edited by a corps of young Ladies of Johnson Female University, Anderson, S. C. We commend it to our lady readers, and especially the *Blue Stocking* portion of them, as an agreeable, well conducted little parlor visitor. It is published at the *Advocate* office, and exhibits the usual neatness and good taste of everything from friend Rice's establishment.—Vive la *Le Bas Bleu!*

☞ The Governor's Council having failed to attend last month, as requested, were requested by his Excellency to meet him on the 15th, yesterday.

☞ Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, who has succeded Gen. Armstrong, deceased, as Editor and Proprietor of the Washington *Union*, has been elected Printer to the House of Representatives.

☞ Hon. S. A. Douglas has our thanks for valuable public documents.

Baltimore, March 6.

Jacob Albert, of Baltimore, worth two millions of dollars, died last night.

It is rumored that a young lady of Georgetown, D. C., engaged to Dr. Gardiner committed suicide to-day.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN KERR.

We have read very carefully the speech of Mr. Kerr on the Nebraska Bill, as reported for the Daily Globe, the official newspaper of Congress. We admire the bold and manly sentiments which fell from his lips; and the fact that we have heretofore "raked him down," to use the vulgar slang of the day, pretty sharply for his political hereises, shall not prevent us from according him our approbation when he deserves it.

The reading of this speech has brought forcibly to mind some past occurrences, and pictured vividly, many incidents attending the political contests in this District for a few years past—the abuse heaped upon Mr. Clingman and the Southern Rights party for the utterance of sentiments and expressions not half so strong as many passages found in Mr. Kerr's speech. We remember how the people were told that Mr. Clingman was a Secessionist, and wished to set up a Southern Confederacy, and all that sort of thing. Now, where in the speeches that have emenated from Mr. Clingman on the Southern question, can be found stronger language, and more threatening, than the following extract from Mr. Kerr's speech:

"No, sir, whether Softs or Hards, whether Whigs or Democrats, or by whatever term you designate parties, when you stand up to the principles upon which our Government is based, I, for one, will recognise you as brothers of the same national family. But whenever you establish that, under the Constitution, the South is not to enjoy an equality of privilege with the North, and while you exercise in your own section of country the attributes of sovereignty, and deny the same to the South, *it is time to part company.* If we continue in such a state of contest, *it is time that we dissolved, and that you should establish a Government for yourselves, and we one for ourselves.*"

Where's Dockery's 74 gun ship that he wished for a few years since to coerce North Carolina, in case of her resistence to the oppressions of a fanatical, abolition majority in Congress? The General would do well to mind how he shoots, or he may bring down his friend Kerr among the rascally Secessionists. Mr. Kerr talks boldly about a Southern Confederacy, in certain contingencies. What a shock this must prove to the sensitive nerves of Col. Gaither and other gentlemen in this District, who were ready to immolate Mr. Clingman upon the altar of their vengeance, during the last Congressional canvass, for presuming to think the South had rights under the Constitution which ought not to be trampled upon with impunity.

Hear Mr. Kerr again:

"In conclusion, sir, I am glad, on one account, that these measures have originated at the time they have. We have always heretofore been divided into two great political parties at the South. We have been contending about men, contending about measures, until we have become about as much divided upon this question of slavery as upon any other question. I thank God that, in his providence, a state of things exists which has brought all southern men together—a state of things in which we know neither Whigs nor Democrats, in which we know neither slavery men nor anti-slavery men, but in which every man is judged simply by his fidelity to the land of his birth. If he is ready to bear arms for the interests of his country—if he is ready to perish in the defence of his family and his family altars, then he is a true southerner; but if he is ready to yield one inch upon this great question, then we can no longer acknowledge him as *one of us.* However sincere he may be, however honest, his opinions are such as will justify and demand of him that he shall affiliate with another class of men. If he would live in our country, and under the bright sun under which we exist, if he would enjoy the peace, the quiet, the comfort which arise from that institution which is so much denounced by northern men and foreigners who know nothing of it—if he would enjoy the blessings and advantages which it dispenses, both to the white man and to the slave, he must identify himself in feeling and action with us, and he must come up and present with us an undivided front to the North and to the whole world when they endeavor to assail this, our cherished institution.

Sir, many years ago, I confess I did not believe that the time would ever come when we of the South should be so strongly united as we are now. I once felt that, under the influences existing in the country, we should always be seperated to a certain extent. I desire to be duly grateful to Heaven that I have been disappointed in this anticipation, and that now with a large portion of our northern fellow-citizens upon our side, we stand as one man; and thus standing what have we to fear? I know we are in a minority. We have not numerical strength, but, I thank God! we have spirit, I trust, to maintain our rights. With truth upon our side, and a deep feeling of injuries rankling in our hearts, with a burning devotion to the land which gave us birth, and an undying zeal for the promotion and protection of that institution which is endeared to us by the recollections and associations of our infancy, and the enjoyments of our manhood; animated by all these considerations, we strike for our rights; and, striking as one man, standing shoulder to shoulder, we can proudly defy a "world in arms." I was born a southern man; I have southern principles and southern feelings. Whatever others may do, whatever trials may come, in the language of an American statesman, now no more—"The destiny of the South is my destiny, for good or for evil."

So Mr. Kerr thinks the question of slavery paramount to all others; and in comparison with which mere party politics and manouvres, are utterly insignificant. Exactly the doctrine Mr. Clingman has promulgated for years past, and for which he has been denounced as a "*traitor.*" And Mr. Kerr thanks God, too, that a state of things exists which has brought all Southern men together—a state of things in which we know neither Whigs nor Democrats, fidelity to the South being the test of patriotism. Well, we are glad the scales have fallen from the eyes of John Kerr. We welcome him into the ranks of true Southern men, and hope most sincerely that his noble example may not be lost upon those of his political friends in this District who have been denouncing Southern Rights men for holding the same views now put forth by him.

Is it not a noble triumph for Mr. Clingman, that those who have been wont to revile him for his devotion to the South, have been compelled by the promptings of duty, *to come up to his platform, and stand where he has stood almost alone for many years?* It is a tribute to his far seeing statesmanship and gallant devotion to the South, of which, as an humble constituent, we feel proud.

When, hereafter, a Federal Whig talks about Thomas L. Clingman's ultra Southern notions, read John Kerr's speech to him.

PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL BY THE SENATE.

We are gratified at having it in our power to announce the passage of the Nebraska Bill through the Senate, on Saturday morning, March 4th, at 5 o'clock. The vote stood, ayes, 37, nays, 14. The vote may be found in another column. It will be observed that Bell of Tennessee, and Houston of Texas, were the only Southern Senators who voted against it. We leave these gentlemen to the tender mercies of their respective constituents, with the suggestion that it would be wisdom in them to make their wills—*political*, we mean. Such men will hardly be returned by Southern States to the Senate, when their present term shall expire.

We clip the following account of the closing struggle, from the Washington *Union* of the 5th:

The debate commenced about one o'clock on Friday afternoon and terminated at five o'clock on Saturday morning, the Senators in favor of the bill having resolved to exhaust the question and to take the vote before they adjourned. Able and powerful speeches were made on both sides; but, for the evening, or rather *morning* session, was reserved the scene of chief and absorbing interest. We cannot notice at length all that was said—that we leave to the full and authentic reports of the faithful congressional journal. Senator Norris made a speech of GRANITE, and in this he nobly and fitly followed the example of the stern and rock-seated democracy of New Hampshire, and our own firm and true-hearted President. He spoke about two hours, and astonished his hearers by the boldness, the sagacity, the originality of his views. He is one of those northern men who frequently remind the people of the free States that Mason and Dixon's line is *not* the boundary between friends and foes, as fanatical demagogues would have the nation believe. And he will be sustained by his people. Mark the prophecy! The speech of Senator Toucey, of Connecticut, in favor of the bill, was worthy of that calm, accomplished, and intrepid statesman. There was no mincing or blinking of the issue—no cold or hesitating support—but a searching and well considered review of the whole question, and a manly and dignified avowal of sentiments that elicited applause from all quarters. How heathily his fearless and fraternal argument contrasts with the violent and embittered attack of his colleague, Senator Smith, upon the bill—an attack based, too, upon the avowed conviction that the idea of popular sovereignty in the Territories was a farce!

William Pitt Fessenden, the new Senator from Maine, followed Mr. Toucey in a rank abolition speech. Mr. Fessenden is one of the illegitimate fruits of *democratic division*—one of the results of the Maine liquor-law paroxysm; and we heartily wished, during his long and virulent assault upon the territorial bill, that the democrats who had contributed to his election could have been present to hear him. It would have been a good remedy against future dissensions among our brethren of Maine.

* * * Colonel Weller, the gallant gentleman from California, in a speech of rare eloquence and force, took occasion to remind the Senate of the absurdity of the position of the Senator from Maine; and with such effect, that the galleries, and the grave senators joined in a rapturous burst of applause. While vindicating the right of the people to conduct and control their own affairs, and the necessity of fair and equal treatment of the States of the South, he made an allusion to California singularly apposite and thrilling. She was the offspring of popular sovereignty. Like a fair diadem crowning the noble and sublime column of the older States, she shines a star to all nations, and vindicates, in her brilliant eminence before mankind, the glorious principle from which our Union rose, and upon enduring life, that Union is based. Thanks to the brave senator for his manly and well-merited rebuke of bad doctrines.

Senator Douglas followed in the greatest speech of his life. He spoke for more than *three* hours in reply to the adversaries of his bill. No one slept while *he* spoke. He took his opponents up one by one, answering every objection with a skill and effect before which they could make no head. Even those who had observed and appreciated the intellect of the senator from Illinois on other occasions, were supprised at his exhibition of logic and genius on Saturday morning. We have vainly endeavored to recall the numerous striking points of a speech so useful in its facts and in its figures, and so inspiring in its vigorous and surpassing eloquence. One of his retorts upon the abolitionists will long be remembered. Alluding to their poor special plea that the Missouri Compromise was a compact, he said it was no compact. He defended the North against the allegation which, if true, would deeply dishonor her. If it were a compact, she had violated it—nullified it—trampled it in the dust; and to say that, was to insult and to degrade her, especially if now she could be seduced into demanding others to respect what she had never regarded herself! Turning to Mr. Seward, he said what did the State of New York, in treating of this so-called, and falsely so-called, compact, which now, by her whig legislature (another result of democratic divisions,) she appeals to us to guard and to save? For years—yes, for more than thirty years—she has sent men here to disregard it. It was no compact: for when the Missouri Compromise of 1820 became a law, it provided that when Missouri was admitted into the Union she should be admitted as a slave State; and eleven months after that —*chiefly* because she had slavery in her constitution—New York refused to vote for her admission, and so disregarded the law, or the bargain, or what was *then* a sort of compact! Mr. Seward attempted to answer this powerful point; but he took his seat abashed and confused. Turning next to the trio of abolition senators, he spoke to them, and of their unholy plots, and their appeals to violence, and the demonstration against himself, with a defiant and scorching eloquence that cannot be reported. They quailed before his severe and withering rebukes. To Senator Sumner he said, alluding to the infamous attempt recently made to insult him in that city, "That Boston, which closed Faneuil Hall to the immortal Webster for daring to defy her prejudices against the South, and turned him into the streets to vindicate himself and convince her—had also outraged him—not through her masses, but through the machinations of men sent here by corrupt and dishonorable combinations; men who effect the airs and graces of gentlemen—who aspire to literary distinction—while they coolly plot their country's ruin. I am honored by the persecution and violence of such men!" His allusions to another able leader almost led us to anticipate a senatorial suicide! And he was abundantly justified in this castigation; for never before has a public man been so hunted and hounded as Judge Douglas. Not only his character as a senator, but his reputation as a man, has been vilely traduced; and so far has this fiendish war been conducted, that his enemies have not scrupled the foulest allusions to his recent domestic affliction! His pungent retort upon Senator Wade has not often been equalled: "That senator," said he, "signed an address filled with the foulest aspersions, and yet he confesses he never read it!" "But I have since read it," replied the Ohio senator, "and found it true." "And now," responded Senator Douglas, "did you not say that a free negro was as good as a white man?" "Yes," said Senator Wade, "especially in Ohio." "Well," said Judge Douglas, "if three free negroes had signed that infamous document which preceded this discussion, I should have more respect than I have shown for it, endorsed as it has been."

But in vain to attempt a description of this really great effort of the Illinois senator.—The readiness of his replies, the correctness of his authorities, the extent of his information, the clearness of his views, the new points presented, have elevated it among the finest of forensic triumphs. It may well be ranked with those proud and memorable achievements of intellect which have given to the American Senate the just renown of being the ablest deliberative body in the world.—"Sir," said he to the President of the Senate, "the North and South have common and indissoluble interests. There are tariff men North and South; there are distribution men North and South; there are free-trade men North and South. *Slavery is the only line that divides us.* Let us be just and generous. Thus far, the people have treated it with eminent wisdom and sagacity. Congress has never acted upon it save to divide the people—the people are always sure to unite and protect themselves. Let us leave it to them.—They are the proper judges, and the only jurors. The bill under discussion forever removes it from Congress, by reasserting that principle for the future which has been the only source of our happiness and glory in the past." But we must bring this long article to a close.

After Senator Douglas had spoken, General Sam Houston rose and spoke lengthily *against* the bill; and then the vote was taken, with the following emphatic and significant result:—Ayes, 37. Nays, 14.

Asheville Female College.

It is with regret we have heard of some *sneering* remarks being made in our City, in reference to the Female College, at Asheville, North Carolina; on the ground of its being in *Buncombe—out of the way*, and where the people *see nothing!*

Our first acquaintance with that village, and the rich county of Buncombe—for it is a large and rich county—was in 1827, or twenty-six years ago, and from that time until now, we have been backwards and forwards through the county, in all its parts. We know the county and the people well, and a more intelligent, hospitable, and refined people are not to be found in any one county, *as a whole*, in East Tennessee. They are positively a-head of the common masses in Knox County. Our interests are all here, and we would not leave here to go to Asheville, but truth and justice requires us to state, as we do openly, that the society of ASHEVILLE, for refinement, taste, intelligence, and morality, surpasses that of Knoxville! We speak by the card, and we would be sustained by a competent Jury of disinterested men from another State. We are not in the service of any man or party in Buncombe, and we are not largely patronized by that county, but as the conductor of an independent paper, we will not quietly sit by, *even at home*, and hear injustice done to any community of clever people.

As to the School there, we pronounce it the best within two hundred miles of this place. Under a liberal and noble plan of endowment, its friends have raised $30,000, and will now go forward in the noble cause of Female Education, upon a magnificent scale. It is the School of all other Schools, in our humble, but *honest* opinion, to send girls, if we have to send them from home. The location of the College, we pronounce the best in the civilized world. The tuition and board are cheap—the air and water are unsurpassed in all God's heritage here below. Health, like an *ever-green*, abides among the everlasting hills of Buncombe; and beauty and virtue, are the spontaneous productions of the soil!

We need not tell our readers that the above just and manly defence of Asheville and its citizens is from Brownlow's Knoxville Whig. Dr. Brownlow is the only Editor in Knoxville with manliness enough to step forward and defend a slandered community, *at a distance.* In the name of our people, we thank him, most heartily and sincerely.

People go according to their brains. If these lay in their head they study; if in the stomach, they eat; if in the heels, they dance.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Capt. Spencer, of the U. S. Navy, died in this city yesterday.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

AHEAD OF THE MAILS!

OUR COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Agency Asheville News,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1854.

Editor Asheville News:

For some time the Northern mails have failed to arrive, owing to the destruction of the trestle-work over the Wateree river and swamp, which was carried away by the late freshet. Last evening, however, four or five mails came through, bringing Northern papers up to last Thursday and Friday. We are also in possession of Telegraphic dispatches, enabling us to forward you the latest political and commercial news.

The Nebraska Bill, with Judge Douglas's amendment, passed the Senate on Monday, by a vote of 37 Ayes to 14 Nays, as follows:

Adams, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Morris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields Slidell, Stewart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Tourney, Weller, Williams—37.

Nays were—Bell, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foote, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker—14.

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTE.

	Ayes.	Nays.	Absent.
Northern Senators.*	15	12	7
Southern "	22	2	4
Total	37	14	11

*That is non-slavery.

Dr. Gardner, whose trial created such a sensation, is no more! You have, no doubt seen an account of his conviction and subsequent suicide.

We learn from the Charleston papers that a difficulty had occurred at Havanna between the Captain of the Steamer Black Warrior and Spanish Authorities. We refer your readers to the Courier of the 6th, for a full account of the matter.

The European news brought over by the Nashville was not of much interest or importance. Great Britain is making active preparations for the war. According to report, Lord Raglan will have command of the English forces, assisted by the Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Cardign, Gen's. Evans, Brotherton, and Hilliard.

A destructive fire occurred in New York city on Sunday morning, in Spruce street.—Five buildings, occupied respectively by Seth Benedict, Printer, Reade and Brothers, Printers, the "Independent," newspaper, Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, and Benedicts Paper Houses were destroyed,—insurance to a limited extent, loss very heavy.

As for ourselves, we have not much news of importance. The freshet in the Congaree and Wateree rivers is fast abating, and the mails will in a day or two come and go regularly.

Yours,
W. J. W.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS.

Baltimore, March 7.

The Br. Mail steamship *Alps* has arrived at Boston with three days later news from Europe, having left Liverpool on the 18th February.

Austria considers the armed intervention of the Western Powers in Turkey as extremely dangerous; but has full confidence in the loyalty of the Czar. She says the necessary steps will be taken to secure the frontier, and is sending arms and ammunition thence for that purpose.

The Paris *Moniteur* denies the statement of the *Patria*, that the Government had received a negative answer to Napoleon's proposals. The Czar's reply was not expected for several days.

It was rumored that the Russians had captured the English steamer *Hydra*, near Sebastopol, with Turkish troops on board.

The Sultan leaves for Adrianople about the middle of March.

The Porte had negotiated a loan of twenty million piastres, on account of the Servian tribute.

LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Latest news from Constantinople represent Persia as being disquieted.

M. Kondoff had arrived from Teherman, where he had left his staff officers.

Omar Pasha had arrested and hanged two Greeks, spies from the Russian lines.

The Russian troops, under Ogdin, were repulsed before Sheftakill, with the loss of 2,000 men.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn from the Keowee Courier, "that a difficulty occurred at the Tunnel on last Saturday week, between Moses Hollis, a citizen of Pickens District and Joseph Parker of North Carolina, in which the latter received two stabs in the back, causing almost instant death." Hollis has been committed to the jail in Pickens to await his trial.—*Anderson (S. C.) Gazette.*

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—HARTFORD, March 2.—At two o'clock to-day the new steam boiler in Fales and Gray's car factory exploded, destroying the blacksmith shop and engine room and badly shattering the main building. Over 100 persons were in that part of the building. The explosion was terrific, wrenching the powerful machinery, breaking the timbers and prostrating the walls and roof. The workmen were buried beneath the ruins. The citizens were quickly on the spot to rescue the sufferers, 9 of whom were instantly killed, and 7 have since died—many others are badly injured some of whom will die. The boiler was a new one of 50 horse power, and built in the best manner. Over 300 persons were employed in the whole building, and those killed were chiefly employed in the blacksmith shop.

The scene was heart-rending. Hundreds of the wives and children of the workmen rushed to the spot, venting their grief in tears and piteous cries. The excitement spread to the school in the south districts, attended by the children of the workmen, who were at once dismissed in consequence of their distress. The victims were horribly mutilated and in some instances scarcely recognizable.

At 5 o'clock every one had been extricated from the ruins, and it is supposed that the wounded will exceed 50.

A Coroner's jury was immediately summoned, and proceeded to investigate the disaster. The estimated loss of the building and machinery is $30,000.

NORTH CAROLINA LOAN.—The New York Herald of Saturday has the following paragragh:

"We learn that bids to the amount of two million five hundred thousand dollars were made for the North Carolina loan of five hundred thousand dollars. The principal bidders were from this city. The following awards were made at an average of four and a quarter per cent. premium: John Thompson, of New York, $235,000; Cammann, Whitehouse & Co., $124,000; Carpenter, Vermilye & Co., $30,000; J. G. Lash $25,000; and others."

FROM THE REGISTER.

Report.

Of the Committee to award Premiums to the successful competitors on the Indian Corn Sweepstakes of 1853:

The undersigned, appointed to make the award, report as follows:

Nine competitors entered, but four of whom complied with the published terms in every particular, others could not be considered.

To J. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe county, they award the first premium,—one-half of the whole sum paid in, after deducting fifteen per cent. for the benefit of the State Agricultural Society.

To J. Cathey, of Haywood county, they award the second premium,—two-thirds of the remaining half of sum paid in.

To Sidney Weller, of Halifax county, they award the third premium,—the remainder of the sum paid in.

J. W. Woodfin made one hundred and nine (109) bushels per acre. J. Cathey made one hundred and one (101) and 18 quarts per acre. Sidney Weller made seventy-three bushels six gallons (73.6) per acre.

N. W. Woodfin forwarded to the Committee required the certificates, unaccompanied, however, by any report of the details of operations, to prove that he made one hundred and forty-nine bushels and three quarts per acre.

WILSON WHITAKER,
JAMES F. TAYLOR,
R. H. BATTLE.

We, the undersigned, B. J. Smith and Pierce Roberts, certify that we laid off one acre of ground for J. W. Woodfin, in one and a half miles from Asheville, in Buncombe county, N. C., which consisted of seventy yards in a square, and of ground that would not, in its condition at the time, have produced as much as three barrels or fifteen bushels of corn, in our opinion; and we certify, that we are well acquainted with the character of the soil at this place, and that we are neither interested in the matter nor in any way connected to the said Woodfin. The said land was marked off and posts set up at the corners about the 1st of last February. B. J. SMITH,

This 1st Nov., 1853, P. ROBERTS.

We, the undersigned, John Reynolds and B. J. Smith, certify that we measured the product of Indian corn upon the acre of ground designated above, and that the same was one hundred and nine (109) bushels, measured by us on the ground about the 15th Oct. 1853.

Given under our hands at Asheville, in said county of Buncombe, N. C., 1st Nov. 1853.

B. J. SMITH,
JOHN REYNOLDS.

J. W. WOODFIN'S REPORT.

I state that the foregoing land was laid off by the gentlemen whose names appear to the foregoing certificate, about the 1st of last February, it being a very poor soil, on the top of flat ridge, in an old field. I had never grown anything on it, except very poor grass for 4 years.

My first step was to break the land very deep and subsoil it, by following immediately after the turning plough, with a narrow large plough, (bull-tongue.) By this means I broke to the depth of near eighteen (18) inches, and pulverised by cross-ploughing with the same narrow plough, drawn by two mules, as deep as they could draw it. In the meantime, I removed all obstructions, such as rocks, old roots, &c. I then covered it over with the black, rich soil in a deep hollow in the mountain near by, I suppose an average depth of three inches, making about 500 two-horse wagon loads, which I calculate I placed there at an expense of twenty five dollars, ($25.) I then ploughed again as before. I then placed upon it about 100 two-horse wagon loads manure, from the barn yard, mixed with a quantity of coarse gravel. This manure, I calculated, was worth twenty-five dollars, ($25.) After the application of it, I only ploughed and harrowed to mix well the different kinds of soil and manure. I rolled smoothly the ground, and let it lay till I planted, say six weeks or thereabouts from the time I was done manuring it.

I planted it in drills four feet apart, six or eight inches in the drill, one grain in a place; ploughed not more than three times, making no hill to it at all, and not using a hoe at any time after it was covered in planting.

I planted two-thirds of an acre 24th April, the remainder the 8th May. The first happened at an unfortunate time in reference to the drought; the remainder was more fortunate, and made much the best part of the corn.

When I planted, I used a quantity of what I denominate domestic Guano, which is really the scrapings from the hen house, mixed with the top earth about the place and old ashes; this and its application I estimate at five dollars, ($5.)

I estimate the several ploughings thus: two mules to each plough, and two ploughs and a hand to each, all furnished, $1 each per day, $2. They will go over it twice in three days. The harrowing, taking up rocks, &c., one hand and mule will do in same time at half that sum, $ 9 00

I used a small quantity of plaster of Paris, which I estimate at 1 00

Total, $10 00

25 00

25 00

Balance of cultivation and gathering, 5 00

I estimate roundly at $65 00

Giving me the crop and the ground at 10 00

$75 00

This shows my crop in the crib, which is worth at least $50. My ground is worth $100, being worth nothing at all before.

Respectfully submitted by your most obedient, humble servant, J. W. WOODFIN.

JAMES F. TAYLOR, Sec'y, &c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—BUNCOMBE.—I, ROBERT B. VANCE, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for said county, certify that B. J. Smith and P. Roberts, Esqrs., are citizens of this county, of good standing, and worthy of all credit.

L. S. Given under my hand, and seal of office, in Asheville, 1st. Nov. 1853.

R. B. VANCE, Clerk.

FORKS OF PIGEON, HAYWOOD CO., N. C. October 12, 1853.

To the N. C. Agricultural State Society's Committee of Awards.

GENTLEMEN:—The following is the mode and manner of management given to the crop of corn raised by me on the one acre of land, named in accompanying certificates. On the 19th of March last, I commenced hauling manure on it, and put fifty loads of cow-house and stable manure on the acre, spread and ploughed it in nearly as fast as hauled at the depth of 8 or 10 inches; then harrowed; I then hauled 60 loads of top soil, ploughed up in a clay lot where stock had run for several years, and spread and harrowed it over; I then, about the 5th of May, ploughed into beds of three and a half feet wide, and opened a furrow on each bed and put in those furrows 20 loads of yard scrapings, hog-pen and stable manure mixed with about 100 bushels of leached ashes, on which I planted my corn the 6th of May, put 3 grains at 18 inches distance and thinned out to two when the corn was up 6 or 8 inches high. My seed corn was of a 16 rowed yellow corn that grows with small and low stock and ripens early, has a small cob but rather a deep grain, and shells out well from the ear measure; it usually weighs 58 pounds per bushel, but some years it weighs 60 pounds—when dry. Had the seed soaked in the drippings of stable manure, with copperas and salt petre dissolved in it. The corn came up well and grew well, until the 8th or 10th of July, when the drought, which had lasted then for about six weeks, began to affect it very much, and the drought continued for 2 weeks longer, which very much injured it (I think one fourth) I ploughed two times, harrowed twice, and hoed twice. The soil was a ligat poor sandy quality, and I believe that this dry year, without manure, it would not have made more than 8 or 10 bushels of corn. The manure was hauled on a wagon with 4 good oxen. The soaking of the seed corn, as above, had the effect, as I believe, to prevent the moles from eating it, as they run in the ground considerably, but they never interrupted the corn as I could see. In planting the corn, I left out from the edge one square 18 inches and planted the line on the other squares.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. CATHEY.

Married,

On the 6th instant, by Rev. John S. Weaver, JAMES M. PARKER and Miss MARGARET MATILDA, youngest daughter of Wm. Waggoner—all of Buncombe.

Printer's fee received. Thank you.

DIED,

Near this place, on Tuesday night last MARGARET ELIZABETH, aged about three years, daughter of Col. Daniel Reynolds. "Suffer little children to come unto to me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Money Wanted!

Let no one think this is not intended for him! It is for all that may be indebted to me either by note or book account. If you wish to save cost you must settle by April Court. If not, you will find my claims in the hands of an Officer.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—WINTER TERM, 1854.

Samuel J. Neal, Adm. &c.,
vs.
The heirs at Law of Thomas E. Upton, deceased.
Petition to Sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants (names not known) are non-residents of this State. Therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court house in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1854, then and there to plead answer or demur, or Judgment pro confesso will be renderd against them, and the prayer of petitioner granted.

Witness Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court, at office the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, and in the 78th year of our independence.

A. M. FINLEY, C'lk.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., *March* 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered aconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1853.

William Randolph
vs.
W. J. Brown and J. J. Donaldson.
Bill of Injunction.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. J. Donaldson, one of the defendants in this case, is a non resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding the said J. J. Donaldson to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity for said county at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and set for hearing exparte.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Burnsville, this 8th day of February, 1854.

M. P. PENLAND, C. M. E.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964, from Franklin, N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Small Pox.

DR. J. D. BOYD, of the Eagle Hotel, has just received fresh "vaccine matter," which he will insert upon application. Surely none will let the opportunity pass to use the only preventive against this "loathsome disease."

Asheville, March 2.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of **Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass,** French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854. 233—3m

SMITH & McDOWELL

Would call the attention of their customers to their stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

which they are now receiving and opening.

We would say to the Gentlemen, call and look at our stock of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Wool Tweeds,
Rock Island Cassimeres,
Sattinets,

and almost every variety of winter goods, and at as low prices as any of our neighbors.

The Ladies

will please call, for those of them who are acquainted with us know that we always have a handsome assortment of DRESS GOODS, such as

Superior French De Laines, latest styles; Alpaccas, Brocades, Silks, and a beautiful variety of Prints and Ribbons, not surpassed in this market.

We have a good assortment of SHAWLS large and fine; ladies Buck Gauntlet riding gloves, cashmere, kid, and a great variety of cheaper gloves. Call soon, winter is at hand.

It is useless to enumerate everything we have. If you want goods, of any description, either

Hardware, cutlery, smith tools, groceries. dry goods, hats, caps, saddles, crockery, iron. nails. candles, soaps, spices, and particularly a little of

RADWAY'S Ready Relief,

give us a call, and we will furnish you at as low prices any other house can. Look for the brick store, opposite Smith's Hotel. You will see the sign.

Asheville, Oct. 20, '53.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

HAVE opened and have now on hand a very large and desirable assortment of fall and winter **Goods,** which they invite their friends and customers to call and examine.

Asheville, Oct. 20.

Notice.

In October, 1853, I gave Silas Jones a Note for $60 or $65, payable twelve months after date.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the consideration for which it was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

W. L. HENRY.

Sulphur Springs, Feb. 15, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

MARION

HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned will commence his second session, at Marion, February 27th, instant. The School is designed, and the Principal is determined it *shall be* one of *high grade*, embracing all the studies usually taught in our Colleges. The location is healthy—the village neat and attractive.

Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography,	$ 5 00
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography (advanced,) Natural Philosophy,	8 00
Higher English Branches,	12 00
Languages.	15 00

Declamation and composition will receive due attention during the session. Elocution taught by lectures. Students charged from the beginning of the month in which they enter. No deduction for absence, unless during sickness. The morals of the pupils will be strictly guarded. A suitable Assistant will be procured. Boarding is *very cheap. Come, you that come, early.*

T. P. THOMAS, Principal.

Marion, N. C., February 23, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Thomas Watson and others,
vs.
Adam Watson, Cyrus Simonds and wife Matty, and George Watson.
Bill to Sell Real Estate.

It appearing in this case that the defendants are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of said Court of Equity at the Court House in Webster on the 3rd Monday in *March* next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants bill of complaint; or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the case set for hearing exparte.

Witness, Allen Fisher, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at Office in Webster, February 3d, 1854.

ALLEN FISHER, C. & M. E.

Glenn Springs Female Institute.

Rt. Rev. T. F. DAVIS, D. D., ex-of. Visitor.
Rev. T. S. ARTHUR, } Proprietors.
" J. D. McCULLOUGH, }

" GEORGE DENTON, Rector, and instructor in Mental and Christian Science, Modern Languages and History.

Mrs. DENTON, Matron.

——————, instructor in Mathematics, Natural Science and Ancient Literature.

Prof. G. F. D'VINE, (late of Limestone Springs,) instructor in the Theory and Practice of Music.

Miss C. M. REID, instructress in English.

" ——SOSNOWSKI, instructress in Drawing, Painting, and Assistant in French.

Miss SOPHIA WARLEY, instructress in English Branches, and Assistant in Mathematics. Miss ELIZA PRATT, Assistant in Music and English.

N. B.—The corps is not yet complete.

The above Institution, located at Glenn Springs, in Spartanburg District, S. C., will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first of February next. In converting this establishment into a School for young ladies, the buildings have been thoroughly repaired and fitted up; and in furnishing them anew, no pains have been spared to make it, in every respect, such a home as parents would desire for their daughters. Particular attention has been bestowed upon the musical instruments, and with a large and efficient corps of teachers, and a thorough course of study, it affords every advantage to be enjoyed in any similar institution.

Applicants are admitted, of any age, over seven years, and placed in such class as they may be prepared to join.

The scholastic year will consist of one session, divided into two terms of five months each, beginning on the first of February and July. Vacation, December and January.

RATES.—For Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., &c., $125 per term, and *there will be no extra charge*, except for Music $30 per term, and for Books, Sheet Music, Drawing Materials, &c., actually used.

For further information, see "Prospectus," which may be had by applying to the Rector, or either of the Proprietors.

January 19, 1853.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853.

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased,
vs.
John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.
Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Witness, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, C'lk.

January 5th, 1854.

F. D. FANNING & CO'S No. 1 Mole Skin Hats, may be found here, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Oct 20.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of *March*, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey.—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY SESSION, 1854.

Polly Allison
vs.
William Lambert et al.
PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that two of the defendants, William Darnold and wife Margaret, and Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, are non residents of this State, and without the jurisdiction of this Court; it is therefore ordered that publication be made, six successive weeks, in the Asheville News, notifying the said William Darnold and wife Margaret, Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and make themselves parties plaintiffs or defendants, or the same will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, Robert B. Vance, Clerk, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth *Monday* in December, 1853.

R. B. VANCE, C'lk

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Burnsville High School.

Rev. S. D. Adams, PRESIDENT

THE Fourth Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th of November next.

There are in this School a Male and Female Department; which though both under the supervision of Mr. Adams, will be kept entirely seperate, reciting in seperate buildings. Mr. Adams will be aided by a sufficient number of competent Assistants. The course of instruction will be *thorough* and *critical*. *Burnsville High School* now offers to its patrons the means of acquiring a thorough *Collegiate Education*. The most modern and approved Text Books will be used in all the various Branches. A mild, yet strict discipline will be faithfully administered. A strict watch will be kept over the *morals* of the students. No drunkenness, profanity, gambling or such like will in any case be tolerated.

Declamation and Composition will be especially attended to throughout the session.

The young ladies, excepting those who have near relations living in the town will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's. The gentlemen can board anywhere they may choose the above boarding house excepted. The price of boarding will be $1 50 per week, *everything found.*

Tuition per Session of Five Months.

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Academic Department,	10 00
Collegiate Department,	15 00
Contingent Fee,	50

Mr. Adams has procured for the use of the School an excellent Planetarium and Telurium for illustrating the subject of Astronomy; also a good Chemical and Philosophical Aparatus.

The tuition will be required to be settled *in advance*, either by note or cash.

Burnsville is situated in the most romantic interesting and healthy region this side of heaven; and we know not where an education can be obtained under more favorable circumstances than in this same quiet village.

M. P. PENLAND
Pres. of Board of Trustees

J. B. WOODFIN Sec.
Burnsville, August 11, 1853.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cloths.

Smith & McDowell have superb cloths of every description; cassimeres: tweeds; janes; drap de ete; brown, white and striped linens; also, a capital article of heavy linen for negroes; linsey, &c. All cheaper than such goods were ever before offered in this market. Judge for yourself. April 7.

OLD PEWTER.

The subscriber wants to buy a large quantity of old *PEWTER*, for which he will will give Tin Ware or cash. Apply at his Tin shop, south of the Eagle Hotel.

HOSEA LINDSAY.

Asheville, May 19, '53. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners shoe-makers and farmers we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

Franklin High School.

At Franklin, Macon County, N. C.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME AND LADY will commence a High School for young gentlemen and ladies, in Franklin, Macon County, N. C., on the 1st Friday in November, 1853. The Terms will be as follows, per session of 20 Weeks:

FIRST CLASS.

Embracing Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, $ 5 00

SECOND CLASS.

Embracing Advanced Modern Geography, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and History, 8 00

THIRD CLASS.

Embracing Composition, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy and Ancient Geography, 12 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Embracing Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Logic, Geology, Domestic Economy, Evidences of Chistianity, the Latin and French Languages, 15 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Contingent Fee 50

Spelling, Reading, and Writing will be continued throughout the whole course; English Grammar, after its commencement, will be continued until a thorough acquaintance with it shall have been acquired.

The morals of the Students will be carefully guarded.

Daily Bills of the Merit and Demerit of each Student, will be kept, and quarterly Reports, stating the proficieney, deportment, and studies of each Student, will be sent to Parents and Guardians.

The Rules which the Students will be required to observe, are simple and reasonable.

Those in charge of the School will expect to guide the Students in the course of study they shall pursue while in the School.

Every Student will be charged from the time of entrance until the close of the Session, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The Fees for tuition will be required one half in advance, and the other half at the close of the Session.

The Male and Female Departments of this School will be taught separately; the whole, however, being under the supervision of the Principal.

BOARD can be obtained in the village on moderate terms.

August 25th, '53.

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Notice.

All persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, will please call and settle, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer.

T. C. WINGATE.

August 25th, '53.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

REMEDIES

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
RADWAY'S READY REGULATORS.

The use of which will in all cases

INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, QUICKLY CURE DISEASE AND ALWAYS PREVENT SICKNESS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied it will relieve the sufferer from

THE MOST TORTURING PAIN.

ITS TWO ACTIONS.

Its Primary action is to allay Pain—to neutralize the effects of a diseased action—for if there was no cause there would be no effects no diseased deposits or unhealthy irritations, there would be no pain.

Its secondary action is to remove the cause itself and to relieve the system from all foreign matters, and entirely cure all complaints herein enumerated.

EXTERNAL PAINS.

THE MOMENT IT IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, IT STOPS ALL PAIN.

IT CURES

Rheumatism,	Neuralgia,	Lumbago,
Tic Doloreux,	Gout,	Sprains and Strains
Distorted Limbs.	Paralysis	Sick Headache,
	Painful Swellings,	

IN A FEW HOURS.

INTERNAL PAINS.

Diarrhoea,	Dysentry,	Cholera Morbus,
Cholera,	Chills and Fever	Pains in the Bowels,
	Cramps and Spasms.	

HEART BURN—SOUR STOMACH.

A few drops of Radway's Ready Relief will instantly allay the most violent irritations cleanse the stomach from acid, check the painful most discharges, enliven and invigorate with warmth, strengthen and vigor the cold cramped and shrivelled extremeties, and protect the system from all miasmetic and epidemic poisons.

SICK HEADACHE.

R R R. will stop the most distressing sick Headache in a few minutes.

NEURALGIA.

R. R. Relief will instantly relieve the sufferer from the most excruciating paroxysms of Neuralgia.

THE QUICK ACTION OF R. R. R. REMEDIES

Is one of the most important discoveries in Medical science, no sooner are they applied to the painful parts or taken into the system afflicted with disease than they telegraph their pain relieving and health restoring influences to all parts of the diseased body.

They are prepared from the active properties of MEDICINALS. Nothing inert or useless enters their composition.

RADWAY'S READY REGULATORS.

Are prepared from the active principle of Medicinal Gums Roots, Herbs, Plants and Balsams.—So that one R. R. Regulator is equal in point of power to four or five of common carthartic or vegetable pills.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, regulating the action of the Bowels, Liver Skin and all other organs. Ladies will find Radway's Ready Regulators a friendly regulator of the female system.

CHRONIC COSTIVENESS

A popular gentleman in this City, well known to Druggists throughout the United States, had not enjoyed the luxury of a natural discharge from the bowels for twenty-five years without the aid of drastic purgatives, which had almost borne him down to the grave, until he commenced the use of Radway's Ready Regulators. He first took four per day for a week, then one every day until the whole organization became regulated. He has now his regular evacuations, and has not taken a particle of medicine for six months.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent.
Purifies, Renovates and Resolves.
The Blood it Purifies.
The System it Renovates.
It Resolves away from the Body all Diseased Deposits.

Its Quick Action.

The moment this powerful Renovator of the Blood and Resolver of Disease is taken into the body it commences its work of cleansing and purification.

Bones that are rotten with poisonous and diseased deposits, are made sound and whole by its action.

Bad Blood.

Blood that has become impregnated with corrupt humors and poisonous admixtures, is quickly cleansed and purified, and made clean and healthy

Diseased Organs.

Organs that have been deranged and prostrated and rendered incapable of performing their natural functions are suddenly invigorated and strengthened, and enabled to perform their natural duties.

It Regenerates

Every organ and member of the body; it makes sound, healthy and strong all weak, diseased and unsound parts.

Weakness.

In Male or Female is quickly cured, and the debilitated and emaciated made strong, vigorous and healthy. Impotence and Nocturnal Emissions in men, or diseases of either one or more of the generative organs, is quickly removed, and the body restored to a healthy and sound condition.

Low Spirits—Nervousness.

In WOMEN, the numerous complaints and ailments which cast such gloom over their spirits a few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will quickly remove and the most NERVOUS, GLOOMY and DEPRESSED, feel HEALTHY, STRONG and HAPPY.

Salt Rheum.

The most obstinate cases of Salt Rheum will quickly yield to the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One gentleman who supposed that this complaint was hereditary in his family; and had been afflicted with Salt Rheum since his birth, was cured by the use of a few bottles of the Renovating Resolvent, and the

Poisonous Rheum Entirely Eradicated from his System.

Scrofulous Diseases.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for five, ten or twenty years, where the human body itself is part and parcel of diseased matter, where the bones have become soft and carious, causing the ends of them to ulcerate. Where Nodes Bronchital Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers and Cancers afflict the system—where Syphilis in its many forms, like a leprosy burns within the human body, spreading its poisonous flame to every organ of the system.

Radway's Ranovating Resolvent

speedily Resolved away all corrupt and poisonous material—Renovated the system—purified the blood and built up a new body with new and healthy blood.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is sold by Druggists generally.

R. R. R. OFFICE 162 Fulton Street, New York.

N. B.—Look for the signature of RADWAY & CO. on each bottle.

R. R. R. is sold by Druggists every where.

Sold in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Sept. 29th, 1853.

Fine Tobacco and Segars

JUST received and for sale by

SMITH & McDOWELL

March8, 1852.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Salts, or Seidlitz Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your sugar extract of sarsaparilla a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Iodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony than was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

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100 000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Holston Con. Female COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of this Institution opens on the fifteenth instant, with the following Faculty:

REV. JOHN M. CARLISLE, President.
MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal Academic Department.
MISS MARY BOYD, Teacher of Music.
MISS PENELOPE TWITTY, Assistant.
MRS. E. K. HUTSELL, Stewardess

Rev. John M. Carlisle has given entire satisfaction, and is recommended to the friends of the College as an excellent Teacher. Miss Carlisle has likewise rendered satisfaction, which is stated with pleasure. Mrs. Hutsell, (widow of the late Rev. E. K. Hutsell, of the Holston Conference,) has taken charge of the Steward's Hall, from whose known kindness and care towards those committed to her protection, much is anticipated.

Terms of Board and Tuition, as usual.

Friends of Education, send on your daughters.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, Sec.

Asheville, Nov. 9, '53.—tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville announce to the community that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A B Thunn Esq., opposite the court house a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston made up of nearly every article ornamental or useful which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all and give us a call"

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE

Asheville April 7 1853 tf

Burnsville High School.

In consequence of the sickness of Rev. S. D. Adams, the President of the above school, the present Session will be discontinued until the first of January next, at which time if his health will permit, the school will be resumed. Those papers that have been advertising said School will please discontinue the same for the present. By order of the Board.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec.

Burnsville, Dec 22 1853.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

DRUGS.

Smith & McDowell have castor and sweet oil, pain killer, essence cinnamon, peppermint lemon, acids, calomel, paragoric, spirits turpentine by bottle or gallon, varnish copal and leather; cologne, rose water, hair oil, sulphur, blue stone, alum, salt petre, borax, salts, prussian blue, soap assorted, saleratus, sup. carb. soda, yeast powders, &c. April7.

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having rented the Blacksmith establishment of James W. Patton Esq., immediately South of the Eagle Hotel, is prepared to execute all work in his line in a superior manner and with great dispatch. He has the very best of workmen, tools, and materials, and rates, not only his work, but his *facilities*, a little ahead of any in this country.

Horse shoeing done as nobody but Charlie Richards can do it. Wagon ironing, ditto; and so on to the end of the chapter.

Country produce taken for work. Prices as low as they can be.

My long experience in the city of Charleston, and elsewhere, enables me to offer my services with the fullest confidence of being able to please all.

CHARLES B. RICHARDS.

Asheville March 3 1853. -y

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Miles and Son's best pump boots; several other varieties youths and boys boots and shoes; ladies and misses shoes and gaiters, may be found at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S

April 7.

Ho, ye lovers of the quid, and puffers of smoke! turn into the establishment of Smith, Baird & Vance—where you will find tobacco, cigars and matches to light with. April 7.

Beef Cattle and Hogs.

The subscriber has about 60 head of FAT BEEF CATTLE, and about

100 Shoats,

which he will sell on good terms for cash.

JOHN W. WELLS.

Sandy Mush, Buncombe co., Oct. 3.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhanstion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grainger county Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla" and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,

MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burenes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula King's Evil White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe that it, is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours, truly,

M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD!—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849 I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.; D. B. & A Miller, Hendersonville; J W. Harris, Jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; J. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes, & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman Franklin; and sold by one Agent in every town in the South.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "*niceiosities*" to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

SMITH & M'DOWELL.